JAVA GOV[T]. GAZETTE.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Acting Secretary to Government.* BATAVIA, February, 1812.

Den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant* geplaast wordende aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA den February 1812.

VOL. I.] *BATAVIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER* 12, 1812. [NO. 29.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor will hold a Levee on Monday Morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Government House, Ryswick, and will give audience afterwards to such Gentlemen as may wish it.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor.

THOS. OTHO. TRAVERS,
A. D. C.

BUITENZORG, *Sept.* 9, 1812.

FIRST

Java Lottery,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT

OF THE

ROAD

BETWEEN

BATAVIA AND SAMARANG.

SCHEME

FOUR Thousand Tickets at 25 Spanish Dollars each, 100,000.

PRIZES

1 Prize of	25,000 Sp. dls.
1 Ditto	16,000
1 Ditto	8,000
9 Do. at 2,000 Sp. dls. each	18,000
22 Ditto 500	11,000
70 Ditto 100	7,000
200 Ditto 25	5,000
	90,000
Applied to the expences of the Lottery and the purpose abovementioned...	10,000
	100,000

The Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Stadt-house, Batavia, by the Orphan Children, on the 1st September next, in the presence of a Commissioner—and it will continue twice a week until the whole Tickets are drawn. The Holder of the Fiftieth drawn Ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to the Prize of 8,000 Spanish Dollars.

The Tickets are to be paid for in Silver Money, and the Prizes will be paid in the same at the expiration of one Month after the drawing of the Lottery.

Such Tickets as remain unsold a week before the drawing commences will be raised in price.

Tickets may be had on application to the Commissioners, and a proportion will be transmitted to the Chief Civil Authorities at Samarang and Sourabaya, to whom applications are to be made in the Eastern Districts.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Commissioners for the management of the Lottery, Messrs. Charles Assey and J. G. Bauer, by one of whom the Tickets will be signed.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES ASSEY,
Commissioner.

SAMARANG, July 13, 1812.

EERSTE

Javasche Lotery,

TOT EEN FONDS VOOR DE VERBETERING DER WEG TUSSCHEN BATAVIA EN SAMARANG.

ONTWERP.

Vier Duizend loten a 25 Spaansche Dalers ieder............ 100000.

Pryzen	Sp: Dal:
1 Prys van............ -	25000.
1 dito. — .... -	16000.
1 dito. — .... -	8000.
9 dito. — 2000 sp: dal: ied:	18000.
22 dito — 500. — — —	11000.
70 dito. — 100. — — —	7000.
200 dito. — 25. — — —	5000.
	90000.
voor de uitgaven van de lotery en de verbetering der voorz: weg, 10 pr cent	10,000.
	100000.

De trekking der Lotery zal beginnen den 1ste September aanstaande op het Stad-huis te Batavia, en geschieden door Weeskinderen ten bywezen van een Commissaris, twee keeren in de week, tot alle de loten zullen zyn getrokken.

De houder van het 50ste lot, dat op den laatsten trekdag zal getrokken worden, zal de prys van 8000 Sp: Dal: ontvangen.

De loten zullen verkocht worden voor zilver geld, en de pryzen in de zelfde specie uitbetaald een maand na de trekking der Lotery.

De loten welke een week voor den eersten trekdag nog onverkocht mogten blyven, zullen in prys verhoogd worden.

Een ieder zal loten kunnen bekomen op aanvrage aan de Commissarissen, en er zullen evenredige hoeveelheden aan de eerste civile ambtenaren te Samarang en Sourabaya gezonden worden, aan wien men zich in de Oostersche districten tot dat einde zal kunnen adresseeren.

De Heeren C. Assey en J. G. Bauer, zyn benoemd tot Commissarissen voor de directie der Lotery, en zal ieder lot door een derzelven zyn geteekend.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie, den Lieutenant Gouverneur.

CHARLES ASSEY, *Commissaris.*

SAMARANG, den 13 Juli 1812.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that in consequence of delays which have unavoidably occurred in the transmission of Tickets throughout the Island, the Drawing of the First Java Lottery is postponed until Monday the 21st of September next.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

C. ASSEY,
Commissioner of the Lottery.

BATAVIA, Aug. 14, 1812.

Advertisement.

THOMAS DALTON and WILLIAM WATT respectfully beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that from the 1st day of September next, they purpose establishing at this place a House of Business, under the firm of

DALTON & WATT,

to embrace Agency and Commission concerns, generally at the same rates as charged by commercial houses in Calcutta; they therefore take the liberty of soliciting those who may have any affairs to transact in this quarter, to favor them with their commands, assuring such, that no endeavour shall be wanting on their part to give satisfaction.

Batavia, Aug. 25, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE de genen die iets te vorderen hebben, van, ofte verschuldigt zyn, aan den Boedel van wylen JOHAN GODFRIED WOUTERS, gelieven daar van opgave te doen aan de gesubstitueerde Executeur JOSEPH AUGUSTYN HOOFSTEDEN, binnen den tyd van een maand gereekend van primo tot ultimo September 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

TER voldoening aan de Order van Zyne Excellentie den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur, en ingevolge qualificatie van den super intendant der Stapelplaatsen op het Eiland Java, zal door den ondergetekende op den 15 September eerstkomende en volgende dagen, aan de Stapelplaats alhier, publieek voor alle Man en tegens contante betaaling verkogt worden, een quantiteit diversche Houtwerken alle geschikt voor den aanbouw van Huyzen en andere benodigtheeden, als.—Balken van 30 tot 20 & 18 vt. lengte, eene groote party Chinesche Doodkist planken, Paggerpalen, Dolken, en het geene verder ten dage der verkoping zal worden opgeveild.

Alle welke Houtwerken by kleine parceelen, de Doodkistplanken by 't stel, by den opslag aan de meest biedende verkogt, en de daarop loopende ongelden door den kooper betaald zullen worden.

De nadere informatie omtrend de voorgemelde Houtwerken, dan wel eene specifique lyst der verkogt wordende verkiest, kan zig voor den 1 September tot den dag der verkoping addresseeren, ten Kantoren van den Pakhuismeester J. Meyer te Indramayoe, (de Brieven Franco:) zullende deze Advertentie in de Chenesche en Maleidsche Taal alle mogelyke publicieteid worden gegeeven.

W. OFFERS
Landdrost.

Indramayoe den 20 Augusus, 1812.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Captains CAMPBELL and RALPH, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, or having just demands on the same, are directed to give in their claims, and pay their debts without delay to the Pay-Master of the 1st Battalion of the Regiment at Weltevreeden.

By Order of the Officer Commanding,

JAMES CHADWICK,
Lieut. and Adjutant,
H. M. 59th Regt.

Weltevreeden, Aug. 23, 1812.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen welke iets te pretenderen hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan de Boedels en Nalatenschappen van wylen de Heeren CAMPBELL en RALPH, in leeven Capitains van Zyne Majesteits 59e Regiment, werden verzogt ten eersten daar van opgave te doen aan den Pay-master van het 1ste Battaillon op Weltevreeden.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Commandant,
(Was getekd) JAMES CHADWICK,
Adjudant.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ABSCONDED from Captain LANE's quarters at Weltevreeden, the night of the 25th July, a well looking

Caffree Slave Boy,

belonging to the Island of Bourbon, round visage and about fifteen years of age, named *Lindor.* Dress, a light drab colour velveteen jacket with black velvet collar, and occasionally, a blue nankeen jacket and trowsers of the same.

Should a boy, corresponding with the above description, have engaged himself to any Gentleman or Dutch family, or proceeded on board any ship lying in Batavia Roads, immediate information conveyed to Captain Lane, will be most thankfully received.

Weltevreeden, 18th Aug. 1812. 26–3w

NEW BOOKS.

FOR SALE
AT THE GOVT. GAZETTE OFFICE,
MOLENVLIET,
The undermentioned recent & valuable

PUBLICATIONS,

VIZ.

QUARTO.

Guthrie's Geography,
Howison's Malay Dictionary.

OCTAVO.

Hume's Essays, 2 vols.
Mackenzie's Works, 8 vols.
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Quarterly Review, for March 1811.

DUODECIMO, &c.

Helm's Buenos Ayres, 1 vol.
Elton's Poems, 1 vol.
The Shipwreck, a Poem, 1 vol.
Bruce's Poems, 1 vol.
English Minstrelsy, 2 vols.
Sorrows of Peter, 1 vol.
Sorrows of Seduction, 1 vol.
Spanish and English Dictionary, 2 vols.
Portuguese and English Dictionary, 1 vol.
View of the State of Parties in the United States of America.
Papers relative to the action between the Little Belt and President.

Molenvliet, Aug, 29.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Barbauld's Female Speaker.
Blair's Class Book.
Murray's English Grammar,
Murray's English Reader.
Introduction to ditto.
Enfield's Speaker.
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A small assortment of Blank Books.

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A BOOK-KEEPER. Any person qualified to keep a sett of Mercantile Books, either in the Dutch or English Language, and can give satisfactory references as to character and capacity, may obtain a liberal salary if approved of.

On application to Mr. Hubbard, Printer, Molenvliet, further information may be obtained.

BATAVIA, September 4, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

Iemand genoege zynde voor een behoorlyk bestaan zich te engageeren als Boekhouder in een huis van Negotie alhier, mits verstaande het Italiaans Boekhouden (: kunnende de Boeken gehouden worden in de Engelsche of Hollandsche Taale:) addresseerd zich by de Lands Drukker, in de Drukkery waar nadere informatie te bekoomen is.

BATAVIA, den 4de September 1812.

VENDU ADVERTISSEMENTS.

Door Vendumeesteren zullen vendetien werden gehouden, als;

Op Maandag den 14de Sept: 1812.

VOOR het huis van *J. B. Zimmer*, staande aan de westzyde van de Groote-rivier, van goud en zilver-werken, Mans en Kinder hoeden, hammen, kaasen, booter, glas-werken, wagens, slaven en slavinnen, en andere goederen meer.

Op Dingsdag den 15de Sept: 1812.

VOOR de woning van *E. C. Brandes*, staande op de Kleine-roeamalacca, van juweelen, goud en zilver-werken, wagentrypen, franjes, en linten, en wat verder ten dage der verkoping zal worden opgeveild.

Op Woensdag den 16de Sept: 1812.

VOOR het sterf-huis van wylen *J. G. Wouters*, staande aan de westzyde van de Groote-rivier, van eenige huismeubelen, goud en zilver-werken, slaven, wagens en paarden, nevens eenige tjoenias, en wesmier.

Op Donderdag en Vrydag den 17de en 18de Sept: 1812.

VOOR het sterf-huis van wylen *Anna Margareta van Gangel*, Dourriere wylen den Heer *Mr: C. H. C. Wegener*, staande op de Voor-ryde, buiten de voormalige Rotterdammer-poort, van huismeubelen, Vrouwe kleederen, juwelen, goud en zilverwerken, rytuigen, paarde, tuigen, slaven en slavinnen, en het geen verder zal worden opveild.

Op Zaturdag den 19de Sept 1812.

Zal door vendumeesteren, voor het Vendukantoor, worden opgeveild de volgende Vastigheeden; als:

VOOR Reekening des boedels van wylen den Arabier *Soeh Moe Barak Bin Abdulla Barabia*.

No: 1. zeker twee naast den anderen gelegen erven bebouwd met twee steene Huisjes en eenige steene kamers, alles met pannen gedekt, staande en geleegen buiten deese Stads-Poort-Utrect, in het Westerveld het 7 deel van het blok P. sub No. 171, en 172, belend ten zuiden met de heere weg langs de Buffels-Rivier, ten noorden met een gemeene sloot, ten oosten met Luitenant *Ham*, en ten westen met desen boedel.—de breete en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 28 Augustus 1812.

No: 2. Zeeker drie naast den anderen leggende erven thans te samen getrokken en tot een gemaakt, bebouwd met een groote steene woonhuis, combuis, dispens, slave vertrekken, paardestal en wagenhuis, staande buiten deese Stads-Poort-Utrecht, in het westerveld het 7 deel van 't blok P. sub No: 175, 174, en 173, belend ten zuiden met de heere weg langs de Buffels-Rivier, ten noorden met een gemeene sloot, ten oosten met desen boedel, en ten westen met *Ajie Bagoes*.—de breete en diepte vermeld by meetbrief van 28 Augustus 1812.

No: 3. Zeeker ledig erf gelegen wat buiten deese Stads-Poort-Utrecht in 't westerveld het 5 deel van het blok P. sub No: 265, belend ten zuiden over een gemeene weg van drie voeden, breed met de middel sloot, ten noorden met *gentor*, ten oosten met *Tidja*, en ten westen met *Saymo*.—de breete en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 28 Augustus 1812, bekend

No: 4. Zeeker twee stukken thuin Land thans te samen getrokken en tot een gemaakt gelegen buiten deese Stads-Poort-Utrecht in het westerveld het 3 deel van het blok P. sub No. 4, 186, 187, B. 191, en 195, F. 187, belend ten zuiden met de Glappus-Rivier, ten noorden met de Carnals-Rivier, ten oosten met *Oesien Mockamat Alie*, en ten westen Njey *Noorsanie*. —de breete en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 31 van Hooimaand 1810.

No: 5. Eerstelyk. Zeeker stuk, Thuin, Wey en Zaayland in de wandeling genaamd Gandaria-Crap, bebouwd met een planke huis op steene rolhagen en een speelhuis, alle met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen omtrent 4. nurengaans zuidwestwaards buiten deese Stad, tusschen de Rivier-Grogol en Croeccoet of in het westerveld het 8 deel van het blok O. sub No: 90, en 89, belend ten noorden met het land Pella Mampang van Njey *Samsia c. s.* ten zuiden met 't land Trogong van de Heer *J. F. Arnold*, en het land Pella van *Sariep Hoesienbien Mochamat Aydret*, ten oosten met de land en Pella en Otto Pella van Njey *Samsia c. s.* en het land Tjipete van Capitain *Noch*, en ten westen met de Rivier-Grogol.—de breete en diepte vermeld by meetbrief van den 28 Augustus 1812.

Tweedens of laastelyk, Zeeker stukje land genaamd Tjepete, gelegen omtrent 4 uuregaans zuidwaarts buiten deese Stad, in het westerveld het 8 deel van het blok O. sub No: 91, en 96, belend ten westen met het land Gandaria-Crap met desen boedel toebehoorend of het eerste beschreeven stuk, ten oosten met differente persoonen, ten zuiden met *Carep Ramlit*, en ten noorden met Njey *Roedjeha*.—de breete en diepte mede bekent by evengemelde meetbrief van den 28 Augustus 1812.

Onder deese voorwaarde, dat den koper van laastgemelde Landeryen, verpligt zal zyn overtenemen de volgende inventaris goederen, te weeten;

19 stoelen en 4 banken, 2 tafels, 2 knapen, 4 groote pierings, 5 soep-pierings, 46 kommen, 2 thee-potjis, 43 ryst-pierings, 4 bier-glasen, 13 gebak-pierings, 50 zoogenaamde tesie of scendok mankok, 10 passoos en potjes, 3 kopere koffy-ketels, 2 kopere kandelaars, 2 blakers, 1 zogenaamde permedanie, 3 kleine bankjes, 2 ploegen, 1 dissel, 2 patjols, 1 geweer, 1 sorik, 1 gollok, 2 patiw, 6 matjes, 9 kussens, 1 sadel met koper beslag, 1 padatie, 2 zogenaamde kayan Baly, te samen voor de somma van . . . . . Rds: 600.

17 Buffels à rds: 160 ieder . . . - 2720.

En de schulden van de land bewonders, waar voor zig tot borgen hebben geïnterponeerd den mandoor van het land *Bapa Semaia*, en den marinjo van het land *Salman*, te samen ten bedragen van . . . . - 1142.

Somma Rds. 4462.

Voor Reekening van wylen *C. Streek*, Zeeker stukje Thuinland bebouwd met een bamboese huis op steene rollagen met adap gedekt, staande en geelegen buiten deeze Stadspoort Rotterdam, in het Oosterveld het 9 deel van het blok L. sub No. 64 65 66 67 en 68, belend ten Zuiden met de Heere weg langs de Titus Anthonys gragt, ten Noorden met de Maatzuiker weg, ten Oosten met *Malia*, en ten Westen met *Johanna Elizabeth Schulze*, de breete en diepte vide meetbrief van den 31 Mey Anno 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE

By Mr. SATUR AWITH,

AT NO. 30,

GREAT MALACCA STREET,

EXCELLENT

AMERICAN BUTTER,

IN SMALL KEGS.

PERSIAN

ALMONDS *and* RAISINS,

&c. &c.

Batavia, Sept. 9, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

BY *Satur Awith*, op de Groote Roamalacca, in het Huys No: 30. is te bekomen Persiansche Amandelen en Rosynen, Americaansche Booter in klyne vatjes, alles nieuw aangebragt.

Batavia den 12de September, 1812.

NICOLAAS JANSSEN,

GREAT MALACCA-STREET,

HAS FOR SALE,

SWEDISH flat, bolt, and Hoop Iron.

Fine iron Rods.

Swedish and English Steel.

Nails of sizes.

Port Wine.

Spirits of Turpentine, &c.

Batavia, Sept. 12, 1812.

BY N. Janssen op de groote Roca Malacca, is te bekomen jongst met de Chinasche Vlood aangebragt, Sweedsch plat, bout, en hoep yzer, yzer in roeden, Sweedsch en Engelsch staal, differente zortceringen spykers, port wyn, terpentyn oly, enz.

Batavia den 12 September 1812

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE de geenen welke iets te pretendeeren hebben, van wylen de Heer *Pieter Tency*, in leeven Commissaris over de Preanger Regentschappen, gelieve daar van opgave te doen aan dessells Executeuren *W. L. Baggers of G. Drost*.

ADVERTENTIE.

TE koop, een fraaye Koetz Coupé, te bevraagen by *E. C. Brandes*, op de Roa-Malacca in No. 37

ADVERTENTIE.

IN het Negotie huys van J. B. Zimer op de groote Revier, is te bekomen jongst met liet Schip Elphenstone aangebragt; als Hamme, Kaassen, gezouten Vleesch en Spek, Vrugten op Brandewyn, en ingelegde vrugten, Keuke zuur, Amandelen, Rosynen, Bier, Genever, Brandewyn, extra Maderawyn, Chitsen, fyne Laekens, Fluweel, extra fyne Catoene Kousen, Glas werken, Laersen Schoenen, groot, klein, en mediaan Papier, Zadels met dies toebehooren, muur en hang Stolpen, Verf stoffen, Paarde tuigen, schryf gereedschappen, Penne messen, Schaaren, Touw werken, Ankers, Dreggen, Theer, Pik, differente Zoorten van Yzer, Staal, &a. &a. &a.

Batavia den 20 Aug. 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

BY desen word geadverteert, dat die geene, welken iets te pretenderen, mogten hebben dan wel, schuldig zyn aan den boedel van wylen Vrouwe, Anna Margaretha van Gangel, in leve Douariere, van wyle den Heer Mr: C. H. C. Wegener, gelieve hunne Pretenties of Debeth, op of aantegeven binne den tyd van Zes weeken, gerekend van de eerste bekendmaking deser aan de Executeuren Hendrik van Ligtenbergh en Adriaan Maardschalk.

Batavia den 12de September, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

ADRIANA CAROLINA KNUEM, 't droevige lot met hare vier Kinderen op den 3de September heeft moeten ondervinden wegens 't overlyden van haar man Liuyt Janzen, by 't vorige Gouvernement geweest zynde Drost van Banjoewangie, geeft aan alle vrienden en bekenden hier van kennis, met verzoek dat alle die eenige pretentie vermeenen te hebben op voornoemde boedel, ofte wel daaraan schuldig zyn, daar van kennis te geven aan den mede Executeur L. Lehmans, tot ultimo dezer.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE de geenen welke iets te pretendeeren hebben, dan wel schuldig zyn, aan den Boedel van wylen den Heer Joachim Fredrik Coert, gelieven daar van opgave te doen binnen den tyd van twee maanden, of voor ultimo October aanstaande, aan den meede Executeur in dien Boedel, J. C. Goldman.

THE HURKARU

Bengal Annual Directory,

FOR A. D. 1813.

CONTAINING an Almanac for the Year, correct Lists of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Military, and Marine Establishment at the Presidency of Bengal, including all the other Lists and Regulations usually published, &c. &c.

BY GREENWAY AND Co.

TO BE DELIVERED EARLY IN JANUARY,

Price to Subscribers, Sa. Rs. 8.

Subscriptions will be received by the Printer of the Java Government Gazette.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1812.

On the afternoon of Friday the 4th inst. an affair of honour took place between Lieut. M. of the Horse Artillery, and Lieut. H. of H. M.'s ship Baracouta. At the first discharge Lieut. H. received a wound in the right breast. He was immediately conveyed to the General Hospital, and we are happy to say is in a fair way of recovery.

On Monday the 7th instant, arrived the Upton Castle, Captain Dighton, from the Mauritius the 28th July. This being only a few days after the departure of the Eugenia, she brings hardly any intelligence in addition to what was received by that vessel. Accounts having been received, that some French frigates had got to sea, whose destination was unknown, it had been judged expedient to concentrate the Military force of the Island, by withdrawing the troops from Bourbon, and diligent preparations were making for the defence of Mauritius.

Several letters from England have been received by this conveyance, but we have not heard of any so late as the departure of the China fleet which lately sailed from this port.

Early on the morning of Monday the 7th inst. the Detachment of H. M.'s 89th Regiment embarked on board the ships James Drummond and Madras Merchant, for the purpose of joining the head-quarters at Fort St. George. Those ships sailed with a fair wind on Tuesday morning.

On the 9th instant, arrived the Good Hope from Samarang, with three companies of H. M.'s 14th Regiment, who are to supply the place of the detachment of the 89th embarked for the coast. We understand the return of the 14th Regiment to Bengal has been countermanded by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and the Supreme Government.

We hear that Mr. Hare, the Resident of Banjarmasing, arrived at Samanap by land from Sourabaya on the 28th ult.; and about sun-set His Majesty's ship Phœnix, Capt. Bowen, anchored in the roads. On board of her Mr. Brenton, Prize Agent, came passenger for the recovery of his health. Mr. Hare was to embark on the 31st on board the Phœnix, which ship is to carry him to Banjarmasing.

Extract of a Letter from Tjanjore, September 8, 1812.

"This evening the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor with the Lady Governess and suite arrived at Tjanjore. They left Samarang after a public breakfast at the Government House on the 3d instant, and arrived at Pacalongang the same evening, where the Landdrost, Mr. Hardy, had prepared an illumination and an elegant entertainment, to which the few European Residents at that place, and the Native Chiefs were invited.

"The Lieutenant Governor arrived on the 4th at Tagal, from whence Hugh Hope, Esq. Dr. Ainslie, and Lieut. G. Hunter, who had accompanied him from Samarang, returned; and on Saturday he proceeded to Cheribon; at the entrance of which District he was met by the Resident and the Sultans, and the party were entertained that evening at the Residency by Lieut. Colonel Raban.

"The next morning after having visited the Sultans, the Lieutenant Governor arrived at Samadang, and the following day at Bandong, remaining at the houses of the Regents, who displayed the greatest hospitality and gaiety on the occasion, evincing an attachment to this Government, of which more than one instance was particularly noticed, and the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to express his approbation of the good order, regularity and improvement observable throughout the journey."

The Honorable Mrs. Raffles is said to have suffered as little from the fatigue as could have been expected, but we regret to hear, that she is still extremely weakened and indisposed.

To the Editor *of the* Java Gazette.

Sir,

On perusing the letter from your correspondent Sassafras in the Gazette of the 8th instant, it is impossible not to regret, that a subject of such general consequence and acknowledged importance should be canvassed with empty declamation, and with so little of that discrimination, which is absolutely necessary to render even the most obvious truth palatable and useful. Can it be possible that a British subject would be induced to adopt the ideas and principles of Mr. Jefferson, a man whose prejudices and partialities are acknowledged to have reduced his native land far below the situation which her means and resources might have enabled her to command, and who whines out his decision with the enthusiastic cant of a travelling methodist? A British subject would rather be influenced by the opinions of those acknowledged statesmen in the British Empire, whose sentiments and advice will remain on record, when such arguments as those of Mr. Jefferson will only be treated with ridicule; and so far as the opinion of public men might be expected to influence his own, he would be guided by the acts of the British authorities, where the extent of knowledge, whether derived from learning or from practical intercourse with the world, must at least be equal to any thing that can be expected in a newly formed country. It was not until after a series of years that the unprejudiced few in Britain were induced to give their support to the abolition of slavery, *they* would not hastily sanction any great change, they also invariably respected the right of property in every situation, and thus, by restraining equally the violence of party, spirit, and the more dangerous influence of enthusiasm, they have withheld the abolition of slavery, until the minds of all the parties concerned had gradually become accustomed to contemplate the change. Had the slave trade been abolished immediately when it first became a topic of public enquiry in Great Britain, it cannot be imagined that the Africans themselves would have received that benefit, which they would now appear to enjoy on their native shores; and it is to be hoped, that the example of Saint Domingo will be for ever a warning against any attack upon private property, or suddenly removing from restraint men, who, from the earliest moments of their life have been ignorant of the value or even the meaning of freedom. Let us not then, Mr. Editor, be carried away by too extravagant an idea of generosity, and above all, let us not be influenced by Mr. Jefferson's fanatical style of argument, that the immediate interference of the Supreme being is to be imagined in the most common occurrence, (for slavery has existed from the earliest ages of Mankind.) Such ideas are so prejudicial to the good morals and happiness of society, that they cannot be too warmly or too generally reprobated. Born and educated in Great Britain, I possess individually the ardent anxiety for freedom, which is common and congenial to all Britons; and I had scarcely ever seen a slave until my arrival in this part of the world; but experience has since proved to me, that slaves are not inevitably miserable, merely from being slaves, and that unless the blessings of freedom can be wholly given, and really comprehended, they remain much more happy in their present lot. More than one instance can be produced where British Officers have bought and emancipated slaves, but where the individuals, being perfectly unable to understand their new situation, and equally so to procure the same food and raiment without far greater labour and exertion, have earnestly entreated to be received as slaves again, and expressed a horror of being allowed to go away, where they chose. It is from this conviction, produced as well by a gument as by experience, that I must earnestly deprecate the unqualified principles and

measures which Sassafras would wish to inculcate; and for the same reason, I would be inclined to applaud the existing colonial regulations, which by the expence of importation, and the restrictions in age, nearly amount to a prohibition of the slave trade, and appear evidently to have been framed with a view to its gradual suppression. Much might also be said on the local and essential differences of the Islands in this part of Asia from whence the slaves are imported, but this is forbidden ground, and to express even an individual applause of such judicious plans, much less to canvass their decided preference over the system to which your correspondent would lead, is not within the province of

A QUIET OBSERVER.

Samarang, Aug. 25, 1812.

MARRIAGES.

On Sunday the 6th instant, by the Reverend Professor Ross, at the house of Dr. Hunter, Superintending Surgeon, Lieut. Vesian Pick, of H. M. 89th Regiment, to Mrs. Mary M'Crohan, Widow of James M'Crohan, Esq.

Same day and place, Lieut. Oliver Brush, of H. M. 89th Regiment, to Miss Amelia Hunter, daughter of Dr. Hunter.

LYST der Personen die by de Gereformeerde Kerk zedert den 1 tot den 31 Augustus 1812, in den Huwelyken staat zyn bevestigt.

Den 9 Aug. Pieter Fredrik Nicolaas, van Batavia jongman.

met

Sara Wilhelmina Lucas, weduwe van Christoffel Thomasz.

– – – Poliartus Onysius Macatita, van Toegoe jongman.

met

Doortje Magdalena Willems, van Batavia jongedochter.

– – – Johan Doenraad Obenheimer, van Colombo weduwenaar van Maria Bays.

met

Christina Louisa van Adrichem, mede van colombo jongedochter.

– 16 – Gerardus Quinting, van Batavia jongman.

met

Bartha Magdalena Felix, mede van Batavia jongedochter.

– 23 – Javet de Leer, van Batavia, weduwenaar van Johanna Henrica Spindelaar.

met

Troy Elizabeth Elias, mede van Batavia jongedochter.

– 30 – Daniel Reinier Ferdinandus, van Batavia jongman.

met

Theodora Johanna Morgenland, mede van Batavia jongedochter.

LYST der Gedoopte kinderen by de Hollandsche gemeente, zedert den 1 tot den 31 Augustus 1812.

Den 9 Aug. Het kind Gesina Helena Everhardina, Thierens geboren den 13 julì 1812.
– 16 — — Albertje Jonker.
– 23 — — Levinus Keyer George Vermeer, geboren den 1 Augustus 1812.
— — Jacoba Petronella Tency.
— — Petronella Jacoba Tency.

LYST der Gedoopte kinderen by de Portugeesche gemeente, van den 1 tot den 31 Augustus 1812.

Den 2 Aug. — — Alida Schouten.
– 9 — — Joseph Augustyn Davids.
– – – — — Johannes Jacobus Bastiaans.
– – – — — Maritje.
– 30 – — — Jahan Berhard Hendriksz, geboren den 19 juli 1812.

LYST der Gehuwden by de R. K. Gemeente alhier.

Den 10 Aug. Andlew Paole, sergeant van het 1/ Batt. 59 Regiment.

met

Sarah Gentles.

– 16 – Arnoldus Bomberg.

met

Dorethea Bakker.

– 24 – Jeremiah Thomas, Sergeant by het 59 Regiment.

met

Sophia Jackson.

LYST der Gedoopten by de R. K. gemeente alhier.

Den 2 Aug. Een zoontje van James Damsey en Elisabeth Middlenton, geboren den 8 Maart 1812.

– 31 – Een dochtertje van Joannis Bauwer en Anna Dorothea Spendler, geboren de 20 juli 1812.

NAAM LYST der Overleedene en op het Nieuwe kerkhoff begravene lyken, van primo tot ultimo Augustus 1812.

Den 2 Aug. Henry Reymers, Capt. van het Americansche Schip James.
– 3 – William Bowen Engelsche capt. Milit.
– 4 – Adriaan Abselom.
– – – Gorhard Cornelis Heymeriks, out 3 jaren zoontje van den Medicine Doctoor Jan Lucas Heymeriks.
– 6 – Poliantus Joseph Adams.
– 7 – Nicolaas William Jansie Beetjes, out 4 maanden zoontje van den Adjunct Fabriek Pieter Jacobus Beetjes.
– 8 – Anna Geertruyda Adriana Tiedeman, geboren Caulier.
– – – Cecilia Ferdinandus.
– – – James Plunkett, Engelsch burger.
– – – Gerrit Pieterse Kalfhoven, gepensioneerd sergeant.
– 9 – Een ongedoopt kintje out 2 dagen van den Clerk Pieter Govert.
– – – Maria Leonara.
– – – Jeanetta van Deadelkiak, huisvrouw van den geweezene capt. de Reynier, Benjamin Demoor.
– 10 – Maria Wilhelmina Tettel.
– – – Johannes Pieters.
– – – Albert Gabriel Andries.
– 14 – Jacob Boodts.
– – – Sara Paticapoen.
– 15 – Susanna Jacoba Neelenbeck.
– 17 – Scheepes.
– 18 – Leonara Elizabeth Nicolaas.
– 20 – Een ongedoopt kintje out 3 dagen van den Inlands burger W. C. Thomas.
– – – J. C. Diederiks, Europeesch burger.
– – – Johan Godfried Wouters, burger.
– 22 – Johannes Petrus Lincke, out 3 jaren
– 25 – Sugmund Fredrik Fribolin, gepensioneerd luyt. colonel.
– – – Engeltina Jacobs.
– 26 – Annetta Liesart, out 2 jaren.
– 27 – Arnoldus Cesar, burger.
– 29 – Jast Schubert.
– – – David Andries Bylon, out 6 maanden.
– 30 – Henning Wilhelm van Prehn, out 15 maanden.
– 31 – Laurens Hauff.
– – – Een ongedoopt kintje out 12 dagen van den boekhouder by de Magistraat Anthony Arends van Huysers.

Arrivals since our last.

Sept. 4.—Brig Ganges, Peters, Samarang 31st Aug.—Passengers, Mrs. Vandenberg and Son, Mrs. Gaudin and Son, Capt. Steward, Lieut. Wallace, Lieut. Matheson, Mr. Glodin, 84 Invalid European Troops, and 17 Sepoys.

Sept. 5.—H. C. brig Minerva, Dagg, Banca 6th Aug.

Same day, brig Lady Rollo, Sinclair, Samarang 2d inst. Cargo, Opium & Bee's-wax.

Same day, brig Lassum, Stout, Amboyna 23d Aug. Passenger, G. Babington, Esq.

Sept. 7.—Ship Upton Castle, Dighton, Mauritius 28th July; Passengers, Mr. Delaurens and Mr. Holmes.

Sept. 9.—H. C. brig of war Nautilus, Walker, Macassar.

Same day, ship Good Hope, Napier, Samarang 6th Inst. Cargo Rice; Passengers, a detachment of H. M. 14th Regiment.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

H. C. brig of war Nautilus, do. yatch Phœnix, ship Good Hope, brig Minerva, ship Java, do. Upton Castle, do. Pekin, do. Ann, (late Peace and Religion,) do. Eugenia, ditto Prince Regent, brig Minerva, do. Ganges, do. Lady Rollo, do. Lassum, do. Firstson, cutter Harmony, galley Sprinkhaan, schooner Young Baracoota, American ship James, do. Hope, Arab ship Cundung Russi, do. Fatalkar, brig Fatalkar, do. Habashy.

India Gazette, May 18.

By the Lahore ukhbars received since our last, it appears, that Runjeet Sing was preparing an expedition against Cashmere, which he proposed to conduct in person. On the 9th of April, Runjeet set out from Lahore, and arrived at Umrutsir on the following day. Letters were received there from the Soubah of Cashmere, professing his determination to resist the threatened invasion, unless the Seik chieftain would accede to a pecuniary composition on reasonable terms. Meanwhile, Runjeet had instructed the Prince Gorug Sing, who was before Munghilla with a force, to summon all the Rajahs of that quarter, to attend their sovereign on his projected enterprize.

Runjeet had declared his intention of proceeding to Cashmere, by the route of the Kangra country, which appears to be not yet wholly subdued. Dalsa Sing, with a detachment of his troops, was occupied in besieging the fortress of Khotella, but appears to have made no great progress. He had lately been engaged in a skirmish with the garrison, which had terminated without much loss on either side.

Sungsar Chund, the late Rajah of Khote Cangra, was in attendance at the Court of Runjeet, who has stripped him of his dominions, and now treats him with contempt and neglect.

The Rajah of Bhawelpoor is stated to have refused to pay the chout, on the demand of Runjeet Sing's Vakeels.

A principal Sirdar in the Seik army, had been put in irons, on a charge or suspicion of being engaged in a treasonable correspondence on the frontier.

By the latest accounts from the frontier of Cabul, we are told that the Ex-king, Soojah-ul-Moolk, had advanced, with his small band of followers, from Rawelpindee, and encamped on the banks of the Attock.

Notwithstanding the settlement which was some time ago concluded between Ameer Khan and the Rajah of Jaypore, Mahommed Shah Khan and his battalions still continued to lay waste the Jaypore country; he had lately demanded fresh contributions, had thrown Mahuttub Roy the Vakeel of the Rajah, into confinement, and had advanced his head-quarters from Saheer to within eighteen coss of the capital.

In consequence of these proceedings, the Rajah had again taken the alarm, had ordered the works of the city to be repaired, and summoned the inferior Rajpoot chieftains to his aid.—These, however, and particularly the Rao Rajah, seem to have evinced but little inclination to obey the call. But, if we may trust the ukhbars, the Rajah of Joudpoor had, on the other hand, shewn a disposition to throw off his dependence on the Afghans, and make a common cause with the Jaypore chieftain.

Khoshaleeram Boera, the celebrated minister of the Rajah of Jaypore, died at Rajgurrah on the 22d of April, after a very short and violent illness. His effects were plundered by his followers, who dispersed forthwith over the country. His lands would revert to his former sovereign and master.

The camp of Mulhar Rao Holkar, at the date of the last accounts, was at Mowza Akoolah; but it was the Bhae's intention to move from thence immediately to a more healthy situation.

Balaram Set had been dangerously ill.

We have very considerable pleasure, in being enabled to insert the following extract of a letter, from a British Officer of rank, at present serving with a division of the Spanish army in the Peninsula, to his friend in Bengal. The letter has been just received by the *Africaine.*

" The great Lord Wellington holds Portugal, and will continue to do so, at the mouth " of the cannon; and, as he has more difficul- " ties to contend with, and more extraordinary " times to act in, so does he seem every day " to gain by a comparison with Marlborough " himself. Not in England alone, but in " every circle of Paris itself, has he become " the general theme of admiration.

" The Portuguese are become good troops " under British Officers; and our army *is not* " *to be driven into the sea.* Spain will ne- " ver *be conquered* by the French; for, in " spite of the apathy and want of exertion on " the part of her rulers or rather of their re- " missness in carrying their own laws and de- " cisions into effect, that country presents a " barrier to the ambition of Napoleon, which " he will find it impossible to break through. " In no one place, has he yet been able to es- " tablish any civil authority; and though the " Spanish armies, from want of *Officers*, (and " from that *only*,) are incapable of co-ope- " rating with their allies, or of acting with any " success in a body; yet when they seem most " discomfited, they retire through the passes of " the country, speedily assemble again at some " given point of rendezvous, and then unex- " pectedly renew their operations, and come " upon the enemy by surprise, in some quarter " where he never dreamed of meeting them. " Were I to write to you volumes, I could " add no more, than to tell you, that their " hatred of the French and their yoke, is deep " and immutable as ever. Nothing but their " vanity, (the remains of their ancient pride,) " now opposes the introduction of British " Officers, to assist in the organization of " their army, and by example as well as au- " thority to teach their Officers to do their duty. " Their soldiers are excellent, but have no con- " fidence in their superiors; and those supe- " riors are haughty, slothful, negligent and " ignorant. The mass of the people know " this, and call out for British assistance; " which their Government must soon be com- " pelled to admit."

COURT OF ENQUIRY,

ON THE REDUCTION OF THE ISLE OF FRANCE.

REPORT to H. M. THE EMPEROR AND KING.

THE COURT OF ENQUIRY, COMPOSED OF

His Excellency Count Serrurier, Marshall, President.

His Excellency Count Dejean, Chief Inspector General of the Engineer Department.

The Count Lamartilliere, Senator, and Count Gapendi, Counsellor of State.

Appointed by His Majesty to investigate the causes and circumstances of the Capitulation of the Isle of France, which was signed in that Colony on the 3d of December, 1810.

After having taken into consideration the documents of the Governor, Captain General, and the various official communications, transmitted to the Court by His Excellency the Minister of Marine and the Colonies, and having, during several sittings, discussed, both the official pieces, and the different information, which had been otherwise procured, has the honor to submit to His Imperial and Royal Majesty the result of its opinions.

The Court conceived, that, in order clearly to point out the causes of the reduction of the Isle of France, it was first of all necessary to consider the attention of the colony and the conduct of its Governor.

This Island, 14 leagues long and 9 broad, is 35 in circumference. It is possessed of 5 extensive anchorage places for line of battle ships and frigates, 6 lesser ones for vessels of different sizes, and a prodigious number of narrow passages.

The population consists of 14 thousand whites, or free blacks, and of 60 thousand slaves. That of Port Napoleon amounts to 6 thousand whites, blacks or lascars.

General Decaen was Captain General of the Island, as well as of the neighbouring French colonies, since the month of September, 1803. They were in a flourishing state under his government. He had a numerous artillery, well prepared and supplied with every thing required against an enemy, who could not prolong his attacks.

On the 1st of November 1810, his troops collected at Port Napoleon, consisted 1st of 1226 officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, not including the sick to the number of 95.*

2d. Of 400 men of the battalion of marines landed from the frigates.

3d. Of 400 national guards of Port Napoleon, when there were 800 of them, but the half of whom above 40 and 50 years of age, is supposed incapable of marching against an enemy, which makes a total of about 2,000 men. There were besides in the Island about 300 troops and also 800 national guards dispersed over the eight quarters the Island; but of these 800, a third part only, was in condition to bear arms.

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* The following is a correct statement.

Present under arms. { Officers ... 103
{ Non-commissioned ditto 1123

Total 1226

N. B.—Of the above number 282 were Foreigners.

General Decaen, foreseeing an attack, ever since the first invasion on the Isle of Bonaparte by the English, and particularly since the reduction of that Island, had, from the reports which had reached him, and his own reflections on the course of English policy, made the dispositions essential to his acting on the different points that might be threatened. He judged it proper to concentrate his disposable forces, about Port Napoleon; because, from that central point, on a coast which from Grand Bay to Black River, comprises a distance of 12 leagues, and where a large debarkation may be effectuated; he had it more in his power to advance forward to prevent them, or to drive them back.

To diminish the complement of men employed with the guns along the coast. To reinforce the garrison of the port and the suburbs of the city. To reduce to the number indispensably necessary, that of the posts around the Island, which were very numerous, to divide his forces into three sub-divisions, which could mutually support each other and advance to such and such a point of attack. Such were the measures taken by the Captain General.

He shews us, that if he had had more regular troops, he would have formed several corps of observation, to march to the first place of debarkation, to cut up those who had landed, or at least to harrass them, to retard their march and thus give him time to advance in force upon the enemy. The defence of the Port had been strengthened with every possible care, by a boom and by a new battery, well planned, of 26 guns, 18 of which were 36 pounders.

There were in port 5 or 6 frigates which had been chained behind the boom, both to augment the defence and more certainly to stop the enemy if he had attempted to force it. It ought not to be forgot, that the Captain General, deprived for several years past of all succours from the Mother Country, had used his utmost exertions to support and increase the marines, because the prizes they made, could alone suppose to nourish and support the colony. The 27th Nov. 1810, 31 sail were signalized; the 29th 60 could be distinguished, and on the 29th, at break of day, the signal posts made out 66.

At noon they anchored with the wind at N. E. between the gunner's coin and the main land. As that anchorage was deemed impracticable, we were persuaded that it was a false attack. In the mean time, the English, by means of 60 boats which they sent off from the ships, succeeded in debarking, and on the night between the 29th and 30th, landed the whole of their troops, consisting of 23,590, of whom 14,850 were Europeans. Their fleet was composed of 1 ship of 74 guns, and 12 frigates, with 6 sloops, 9 Company's ships and 62 transports, from 1000 to 400 tons burthen.

The signal of general alarm was given. The National guards were to march, at signals appointed. Those of Rampart river were ordered to proceed against the enemy; but their general place of rendezvous was three leagues distant; it was excessively hot, and the country to traverse, was totally unprovided with water. That movement was attended with no good effect; the National guards of the quarter of the Pamplemouses, were also commanded to advance towards the 4 roads, whither it was presumed the enemy would march. The signal is again repeated to the National guards of the other quarters to repair to Port Napoleon. Such were the measures taken on the 30th Nov. The chief of battalion Nongarede commanding the Northern coast, marched towards Grand Bay; he was accompanied by only 100 whites and 50 blacks; upon ascertaining the force of the enemy, he determined to fall back to cover the road to the Port and at the large powder works.

The forces of the colony were organized in three sub-divisions. On the North and N. E. of the town, towards the long mountain, another on the S. W. between Fort Blanc and Grand river, and that of the centre on the parade. The 30th Nov. the English advanced by the road of the Reserve, the red wood and the church of Pamplemouse towards Tortue Bay and Port Napoleon. The same day (29th Nov.) the Captain General passes the river of Tombeau, advances to reconnoitre, and perceives 7 English battalions drawn up in two lines, having the sea behind them, their right towards Tortue Bay, from whence the French, to the number of 20 or 30, had withdrawn to that of Tombeau. He conceives that the English meditate a new debarkation on that point the night following.

The 1st Dec. General Wadermason had determined to reconnoitre the day following, at break of day, the result of which made it known, that the English were advancing in 3 columns with guns:

1st. Towards Tortue Bay,
2d By the Pamplemouse Road,
3d By the road of the Powder Mills.

That General attacks them early in the morning, he should have had 850 men with him, as his right was composed of 550. General Decaen had sent him a reinforcement of 300. He is driven back with the loss of 62 men, disabling a much greater number of the enemy; is wounded and withdrawn within the intrenchments of the Port, he had with him 3 four-pounders, which were well served.

The English army supports its left on the

arge mountain, its right at the habitation Bruman towards Pamplemouse. The squadron was anchored in Tombeau Bay. The Captain General had ordered the National guard of the Pamplemouse's to proceed to *Montagne Longue*: that order not having been executed, the English arrived on that mountain without opposition. The French were in their retrenchments of the Port, their right flanked by the battery Dumas of 6-eighteens. The line protected by 9 guns from 24 to 12 pounders, and the left protected by the Bastion Fanparon, where were 9 more guns of 12 and 24 pounders.

The English move onwards, the battery Dumas thin their ranks. The enemy forms, and is staggered. As that moment observes the Capt. General, if he had had 12 or 15 hundred troops of the line, he might successfully have resumed the offensive.

The two French Generals make their dispositions to attack the enemy the following day (2d Dec) an hour before day light. But a report is spread that the English are pushing on a column by the Quarter of Moka to the port. That false intelligence having discouraged the inhabitants and National guards, the orders for attack are withdrawn. At day light the Ports signalized 7 new ships, that was the Cape Divisions bringing two regiments to the English army, which was already very numerous, the enemy prepares a general attack.

Then General Decaen, considering the great inferiority of number on the part of the French troops; the nearness of the enemy, only 1500 Toises from a weak line of 1200 Toises, badly provided with defenders. The new debarkation which would probably take place at Grand river, 800 Toises from the place where there were only 200 men to oppose them, and blacks for gunners. The impracticability of drawing a detachment from the corps which he commands, which would only tend to augment the discouragement of the remaining National guards. The distance of 1200 Toises from his point of defence to the new, one likely to be attacked. The weakness of the detachment of 60 men who are placed over 1500 prisoners in the Port. The impossibility of sufficiently beating the enemy to force him to re-embark. The position in which he is, having no fortified redoubt to retire to and capitulate, and being destitute of supplies and without resources, persuaded that he had done all in his power, to execute the orders of his Sovereign, and to preserve, unsullied, the glory and honor of the *French Name*, seeing, that by capitulating, he had it in his power to restore to their country 2000 brave soldiers or sailors, that it is out of his power to assemble a council of war, his situation permitting no delay, he resolves, the 2d of Dec. to request a suspension of arms; makes out a capitulation, which he concludes and signs the 3d of Dec. at three o'clock in the morning.

General Decaen could not hope to be able to defend the Isle of France, particularly after the taking of the Isle of Bonaparte, having at the utmost not more than 2000 men to oppose to an infinitely greater number, and being nearly without provisions. That state of want, the result of imperious circumstances, was in no manner his fault, and could by no means be imputed to him.

This General has supported the colony in a flourishing condition by the attentions and encouragement paid to the marine placed under his orders. It is even presumable that with less good fortune and activity, in his projects against the English, he would have give them less umbrage, and consequently they would not have yet thought on assembling the most powerful means of taking possession of an Isle from which they were incessantly annoyed. In short, that General had employed the best measures and made the wisest dispositions for the defence of the Colony, with the feeble means left him.

The Court of Enquiry, then, are of opinion, that the reduction of the Isle of France should be imputed to the want of troops, of supplies, and of money, which circumstances have rendered it impossible for government to send them.

However, we are led to believe, that the Captain-General warned on the 27th of November, of the arrival of the enemy's fleet, and made certain of it on the 28th, and of their directing their course to the north of the Island, ought without loss of time to have proceeded, with the larger proportion of his troops, beyond Port Napoleon, and to have taken up a position, either on the river of Pamplemouse, supporting his left by the Sea, or on any of her points near to Grand Bay, in order to have time to reach the point, when the enemy should attempt his landing.

In this supposition the French might have had time to arrive at the Bay of Mapon, to attempt an opposition to the landing. If they had been beat back, or if the enemy had even detached from the aforesaid Bay, a part of his fleet to make a diversion and threaten several points, the Captain General would still have had the ultimate resource of falling back on Port Napoleon, and there capitulating as he has done. Thus the fault of the Captain General, if there was any, was in hesitating on the conduct to be pursued, and missing thereby the precise moment of landing.

Paris, the 4th July, 1811.

(Signed) COUNT DEJEAN,
COUNT LAMARTILLIERE,
COUNT GAPENDI,
MARECHAL COUNT SERRUVIER,

[*Mon.*

THE PILOT, JAN. 20.

A Gentleman belonging to the Transport Office discovered the traiterous correspondence of General SIMON and Surgeon BOIRON, with the French Government, respecting the landing of a considerable number of troops on the coast of Cornwall. General SIMON, it is said, undertook to arrange with the prisoners here to join them. On Wednesday morning, having received information that two foreigners answering their description had been seen at Richmond, the Officers went there, and on inquiry, found that two foreign Gentleman had been there in a post-chaise, but were satisfied they were not the men they wanted. They then went to Hounslow, supposing they would cross the country there from Odiham to the coast of Kent. There they heard of Frenchmen in a post-chuise to town, who answered the description in every respect. They traced them to the corner of Dover-street, Piccadilly, where all further clue was lost. It then occured, that they might have gone to a French doctor's, in Dover-street, who had been suspected of corresponding with general SIMON. They had called there, but remained a short time. The Officers then went to Madame GION (proprietor of the Diligence which used to run to Paris), in Great Pulteney-street, where they found three Frenchmen, and they concluded one of them was SIMON; they ascertained neither of them was he; but discovered that they were all Officers who had broke their parole, and in consequence took them into custody, and lodged them in Tothill-fields. The Officers afterwards went to a house in Pratt-street, Camden-town, gave a single knock at the door, and were answered by a female servant in the area. The Officer who knocked at the door told her he wanted to speak to the Gentlemen who lodged there; she denied any being there, and refused to open the door. The Officers surrounded the house; they got upon the garden-wall behind, and by the light of some candles, saw some men in the back parlour, who disappeared, and the candles were put out. LAVENDER went a short time after, and knocked at the door: the girl answered him from the area; he told her he had got a letter for the lady of the house, which he must deliver to her: the girl refused. LAVENDER then threatened to shoot her, if she did not; but she was not to be intimidated, and dared him to it. Mean time the other officers got over the wall behind, and found the General and his companion, BOIRON, in a dark kitchen. On Saturday, the mistress of the house, who is a Frenchwoman, and the servant girl, underwent an examination before Mr. NARES. In consequence of the above discovery, a number of Frenchmen who corresponded with General SIMON, have been lodged in Tothill-fields Bridewell, and were on Saturday removed to a prison-ship at Chatham.

Although in a former number we presented our readers with an abstract, from the Madras papers, of the cure of Hydrophobia effected by Dr. Shoolbred at the Native Hospital in Calcutta, by copious venesection, yet every circumstance regarding an effectual remedy for that dreadful disease, which has long proved one of the *opprobria medicorum*, is of such importance to humanity in general, that no apology can be required for dedicating some columns of our paper to a re-publication of the full narrative given in the Mirror of the 28th May, by the practitioner himself, whose judicious and fortunate boldness was rewarded with such complete success.

To the EDITOR *of the* ASIATIC MIRROR.

SIR,

I have the satisfaction to enclose a case of recovery from Hydrophobia, effected by blood-letting alone.

A Newspaper, I am aware, is not the most appropriate vehicle for the communication of Medical Science; yet, as I consider the speedy and extensive promulgation of this case to be of the utmost importance to the lives of individuals, and being acquainted with no means by which that can be accomplished so readily as through the medium of your Paper, I trust you will not refuse me the favour of giving it a place in the ensuing Number of the Mirror.

I am, Sir,
Your most Obedt. Servant,
JOHN SHOOLBRED, *M. D.*

Calcutta, May 18, 1812.

Tuesday, May 5th, 1812.—About 3 *p. m.* Ameir, a Muselman Bhestie, from 25 to 30 years of age, and middle stature, in the service of Mr. John Wood, School-master, at Chowringhee, was brought to the Native Hospital, labouring under the most unequivocal symptoms of Hydrophobia.

The note from Mr. Wood, requesting admission for this patient, and the friends who accompanied him, stated that he had been bitten in the leg about three weeks before, by a dog believed to be mad, and that the symptoms of his disease had appeared that morning, the 5th.

I visited him in the hospital, the moment I heard of his arrival, and found him sitting on the side of a cot, with an attendant holding him by each arm. The first view was sufficient to satisfy me of the nature of his complaint. His body, arms, and throat were affected with constant and uncontrolable spasmodic startings. The muscles of his face were thrown into quick convulsive action at each inspiration, drawing back the angles of the mouth, and at the same instant depressing the lower jaw, so as to communicate the most hideous expression to the contenance. His eyes appeared starting from their sockets and suffused with blood; sometimes fixed in a wild and terrific stare, at others, rolling about, as if they followed some ideal object of terror, from which he apprehended immediate danger. A viscid saliva flowed from his mouth, which was always open, except when the lips were momentarily brought together for the purpose of forcibly expelling the offensive secretion that adhered to them, and which he effected with that peculiar kind of noise, which has been often compared to the barking of a dog. His temples and throat were bedewed with clammy moisture. His respiration was exceedingly hurried, and might more properly be called panting than breathing; or, it still more nearly resembled that short and interrupted kind of sobbing, that takes place when a person gradually descends into the cold bath. He was exceedingly impatient of restraint, and whenever he could get a hand disengaged, he immediately struck the pit of his stomach with it—pointing out that part as the seat of some undescribable uneasiness. From the constant agitation of his whole frame and the startings of his arms, it was impossible to count his pulse with exactness; it was, however, very unequal, both in strength and frequency; at times scarcely perceptible, and then rising again under the finger; sometimes moderately slow and regular for a few pulsations, and immediately after, so quick as not to be counted; but conveying upon the whole, an idea of a greatly oppressed and impeded circulation. His skin was not hot; and though his head was in incessant motion, accompanied with such savage expression and contorsion of countenance, as might easily have alarmed those unaccustomed to such appearances; he made no attempt to bite, which is far from being a frequent symptom of the disease; and when it does occur, must be considered merely as an act of impatience at being held—and no more than the peculiar noise above noticed, as indicating any thing of the canine nature imparted by the bite, an opinion which has been sometimes fancifully but absurdly entertained.

When questioned concerning his own feelings or the cause of his illness, he was incapable of making any reply; being prevented, it is probable, either by the hurried state of his respiration, or by his mind being too deeply absorbed in the contemplation of horrible ideas, to admit of his attending to the queries addressed to him.

I desired water to be offered to him; at the mention of which he started with encreased horror and agitation, and endeavoured to disengage himself from those that held him. When one of the attendants approached with a cup of water, he looked at it wishfully, and after some efforts, with apparent reluctance, stretched out his hand to take hold of it; but before he could reach the cup, his hand was suddenly drawn back by a convulsive motion; at the same instant, he turned away his head, and writhed himself round on the bed in an agony of terror and despair, wholly inconceivable by any person who has not been a witness of the horrors of this most dreadful, and hitherto, it may be added, most irremediable of human maladies.

Such was the state of the patient at the moment of his admission, and for the few minutes necessarily elapsed while these appearances were passing under my observation.

Of the nature of the complaint there could not exist a shadow of doubt; and having so recently read in the Madras Papers a case of Hydrophobia successfully treated by Mr. Tymon, of His Majesty's 22d Dragoons, by bleeding, mercury, and opium, I determined on the immediate adoption of the same plan.

I therefore, without delay, opened a vein in the right arm by a large orifice, out of which the blood sprung with uncommon impetuosity, and of so florid a colour as to resemble arterial rather than venous blood. By the time that sixteen or twenty ounces of blood had flowed, the spasmodic startings of his arms, body, and neck had considerably diminished, his breathing had become more calm, with less contortion of countenance, and he audibly acknowledged that the pain about the præcordia and region of the stomach was upon the decline. Encouraged by these incipient appearances of amendment, I allowed the flow of blood to continue, and when about two pints were taken away, seeing him greatly composed, I desired water to be again offered to him—when, equally to my astonishment and delight, he took the cup in his left hand, the blood still flowing from the right arm, and calmly, but with indescribable expression of satisfaction, drank two or three ounces of water, the sight of which, but a few minutes before, had thrown him into the most dreadful agonies. Soon after swallowing the water, he retched three or four times, but ejected nothing but saliva from his mouth and fauces; and finding now that his pulse was 104, weak, soft, and regular, that he was become faint, and that all appearance of uneasiness had ceased, so as to allow him to take a second draught of water, about four ounces, I closed the vein and laid him down on the bed. At this moment he expressed a desire to have a natural alvine evacuation, and wished to go out of the hospital for that purpose; but as that could not be complied with, he took no more notice of it at this time. It is worthy of remark also, that during the bleeding, he made a sign to have himself fanned, a thing I never knew a hydrophobic patient do before;—their distress being so uniformly increased by any current of air blowing upon them, that, according to all my experience, the dread of air in motion is as constant an attendant on the disease as the dread of water itself.

After the bleeding he remained perfectly quiet, and fell into a slumber for about an hour, another circumstance which also strongly marks the abolition of the disease, as no hydrophobic patient was ever known to sleep. When he awoke, he expressed a wish to have some sherbet, which was immediately given to him, and he drank four ounces of it with perfect ease. He then fell into another slumber, during which some convulsive startings were again perceptible about his arms, chest, and face, but not strong enough to wake him. At ½ past 5 he spontaneously awoke, and appeared again somewhat agitated, with more suspicion in his looks, and of apparent doubt whether he could swallow as well as before; when he took the cup, he put it to his lips with a quick motion, and gulped down about four ounces of water in a hurried manner, as if afraid that the difficulty of swallowing would be encreased by a moment's delay.

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BATAVIA:—PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S PRINTING OFFICE, MOLENVLIET.

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GEDRUKT TE *BATAVIA* BY A. H. HUBBARD, IN DE EDELE COMPAGNIES DRUKKERY OP MOLENVLIET.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1812.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

He also put his hand to the region of the stomach, and said that that the pain in that part was returning. These threatening appearances of relapse determined me to hazard a farther detraction of blood. I therefore immediately opened a vein in the left arm, and allowed the blood to flow again till he completely fainted; but previous to this effect of the bleeding, the pain at the stomach had ceased; and while the blood was yet flowing, he had again drank four ounces of water, without fear or disgust. When he recovered from the fainting fit, he retched several times, but, as before, discharged nothing but saliva.

At the end of the first bleeding, his pulse was 104; immediately before the second, it was 96, with a slight degree of sharpness in the beat; and after recovering from the fainting occasioned by the second bleeding, it was 88, regular, soft, and feeble, and he now complained of nothing but extreme weakness, and giddiness of the head. And at this stage of the case, I apprehend, it will be allowed that the cure of the Hydrophobia was complete —whether it would be permanent or not, remained yet to be seen.

When I began the treatment of this patient, it was my intention, as I have said, to follow, in every circumstance, the practice pursued in Mr. Tymon's successful case; and accordingly, a draught with 100 drops of tincture of opium, and an enema of 300, were in readiness to be administered immediately after the bleeding. But seeing the surprising effects of the bleeding alone, and feeling convinced that the disease was, for the present at least, completely annihilated by the copiousness of that evacuation, I determined to preserve the treatment as simple as possible, in order that if the patient did finally recover, it might with certainty be known to what he owed his safety; and that thence the application of the same practice to future cases of Hydrophobia, might with the greater confidence be recommended:—a resolution in which I was the more confirmed from having heard some medical friends, whose opinions are entitled to every degree of respect, ascribe Mr. Tymon's success to the mercury he had used, rather than to the bleeding.

I am now fully persuaded, however, that I might safely, as far as the Hydrophobia was concerned, have omitted all remedies after the bleeding; but thinking that calomel and opium in repeated doses were more likely than any thing else, to induce that state of the system which would be least favorable to a relapse; and also that if the patient, notwithstanding his present promising appearance, did not finally recover, it would certainly be said that I had not given him a fair chance, by departing in any particular, from the treatment which had proved so successful in the hands of Mr. Tymon, I was inclined to conform to it so far, as to order four grains of calomel and one grain of opium to be given every three hours.

The first pill was taken at a quarter before six; but it was immediately rejected followed by some water. A second was given five minutes before six, and remained. He now slept till seven—then drank some more water, and had a natural evacuation of his bowels. Another circumstance which confirmed me in the belief, that the disease was completely and permanently subdued—having never before seen, nor read in any history of the disease, of such an occurrence as a natural action of the alimentary canal, in a case of hydrophobia.

At nine he took another pill, and again at twelve—and continued to slumber and drink water as often as he pleased.

Wednesday, May 6th—(2d. day)—6 *a. m.* Has passed the night well. Took a pill at three, and another now. Has drunk water frequently. Pulse 84. Skin cool. Tongue clean at the edges—some remains of beetle, eaten before he was taken ill, cover the centre part. Two more alvine evacuations during the night. Complains of headach—but is entirely free from uneasiness about the stomach.

On examining the blood drawn yesterday, it is found not to be in the least convex—neither does it exhibit the slightest appearance of what is called the buffy coat. The quantity first drawn, making allowance for the evaporation of the night, measures 40 ounces, and the last between seven and eight.

Nine a. m.—Took another pill, which was followed by another evacuation, and in half an hour afterwards, he ate eight ounces of sago. Is quite composed, and can answer questions distinctly, concerning the accident and subsequent occurrences, till the time he was taken ill.

He says that 19 days ago (including this day) when returning, about 4 in the afternoon, from his own house at Russapuglah, to his master's at Chowringhee, he saw a pariah dog seize a fisherman, and bite him. Several people were collected at the spot—he also approached, when the same dog ran at him, and as he was retreating before him, bit him in the back part of the right leg, about six inches above the ankle, where he shews two scars at the distance of an inch and a half from each other, but without any appearance of inflammation or thickening of the integuments. The dog after biting him, disappeared, and he does not know what became of him or of the fisherman. The wounds bled a good deal, but not being very deep, they soon healed, without any application. He took no remedy, except, on the day he was bitten, a small piece of scarlet cloth *(sooltanee banat)* wrapt up in a piece of ripe plantain, which was recommended to him as an infallible antidote against infection from the bite of a mad dog. He never saw any one in Hydrophobia, and though he had heard that persons bitten by a mad dog were liable to such a disease, the apprehension of it never dwelt on his mind, or scarcely ever occurred to him after the day on which he was bitten. He continued in his usual health till the 4th instant, seventeen days after the bite, when he found himself dull, heavy and listless, with loss of appetite and frequent apprehension that dogs, cats and jackalls were about to seize upon him. He also felt a pricking sensation in the part bitten. When his mother-in-law brought him his breakfast, he was afraid to eat it. He continued his business, however, of taking water from the tank to the house, till about noon of that day, after which he could not bear to look on, or to touch the water, being constantly harrassed, whenever he attempted to do so, with the horrible appearance of different animals ready to devour him. He now, for the first time, thought of the disease arising from the bite of a mad dog, was convinced that that was the cause of his present distress, and fully believed he should die of it. He ate no supper, nor drank any water that night, in consequence of the horrible phantoms that incessantly haunted his imagination. In the morning, all his horrors were increased, the spasms came on, accompanied by anxiety, oppression, and pain about the præcordia and stomach; and those about him say that he continued to get worse in every respect, until he arrived at the hospital in the state already described. He does not himself distinctly remember any thing that happened during the whole day. He has some faint recollection of having been at his own house; but how he got there, when he left it, or by what means he was brought to the hospital, he does not at all know. The first thing he can recal to his mind is drinking the sherbet—and he says he has had his senses perfectly since that time—and that all his fears then left him, and have not since returned. This however is not entirely correct, as he acknowledges that he does not recollect the second bleeding, which shews that the disease had then so far returned as again to disorder his mental faculties.

Half Past 10 *a. m.*—Complains of severe head-ach, and his eyes are more suffused than they were in the morning. No return of other symptoms.

Head shaved and six leeches applied to each temple.

Three p. m.—Took a pill at 12, and another just now. Leeches bled freely. Head-ach relieved. Took eight ounces more of sago about noon.

Six p. m.—The same. Has now taken 28 grs. of calomel and 7 of opium.—To take from this time only 2 grs. of calomel and half a grain of opium every 3 hours.

Nine p. m.—Has slept for two hours. Pulse 80. Took another of the pills last ordered; also some more sago. Copious bilious evacuation. Still complains of giddiness but not head-ach.

Thursday, the 7th, (third day,) 6 *a. m.*—Took a pill at 12, but refused one at 3, saying his mouth was sore. Took one now. Has been rather restless in the night. Threw up some bile this morning.

Ten a. m.—Exceedingly distressed with excessive secretion of bile, which he is frequently throwing up and also passing downwards in great quantity; and of a dark green colour. Pulse 110. Some heat of skin—expression of uneasiness in his countenance—burning sensation all over the abdomen; but quite different, he says, from the former pain about the stomach. He was ordered a pint of infusion of camomile which brought off much bile. At 11, eight grains of calomel, and at ½ past 12, half a dram each of jalap and magnesia. From the effects of these remedies, he was much relieved in the evening; though the complaint continued to disturb him in the night, and it was necessary on

Friday morning the 8th, (fourth day) to promote the farther evacuation of bile by senna, manna and cream of tarter; and to order an enema of conjee to allay local irritation. Pulse only 80, soft. Burning removed from the abdomen. Ate a water-melon in the night. Copious flow of saliva from his mouth.

Saturday 9th, (fifth day), 9 *a. m.*—Has passed a good night. Excessive secretion of bile has ceased. Clamorous for food—but I allow him only rice and sago—declines milk. He appears now to be free from all complaint. After this time nothing remarkable occurred. He had a strong appetite and was allowed vegetable curry.—For several evenings some heat of skin and acceleration of pulse were perceptible; but these soon went off from cold bathing and a constant attention to keep his bowels in an open state.

Monday, May 18th (fourteenth day),—Has been for some days past on the usual hospital diet—and feeling himself well in every respect now expresses a wish to be discharged and return to his ordinary business; but as the weather is exceedingly hot (Thermometer in the shade from 95° to 100°.) I have prevailed upon him to continue in the hospital till the setting in of the rains—I shall then if possible persuade him to remain in my own employment for the next twelve months; lest if he were discharged, and should happen to die of whatever disease, it might be alleged that he was after all carried off by a relapse of the Hydrophobia.

REMARKS.

On hearing that a recovery from Hydrophobia has been effected in the short space of two hours, by the single remedy of blood-letting, a doubt may probably occur, to a person acquainted with the previous history of this formidable malady, and the nearly uniform failure of all attempts, hitherto made for its cure, whether the disease now said to be cured, was in reality a genuine case of Hydrophobia, produced by the bite of a rabid animal. I admit the scepticism to be reasonable; for in the relation of a case, which has terminated so differently from all others, yet on record, (not even excepting the case so successfully treated by Mr. Tymon), it is natural to suspect either some misconception or misrepresentation of facts; or some fallacy in the deductions derived from them.

An attentive perusal of the preceding narrative will, it is presumed, remove these doubts from the minds of the majority of readers: Yet, as some individuals may not be convinced by that evidence, which to others appears full and satisfactory; and as it is a matter of the utmost importance to future sufferers from hydrophobia, as will be more fully shewn hereafter, that no doubt should be allowed to remain, either as to the existence of the disease itself, in the case above related, or that the bleeding was the sole remedy, I shall, as briefly as possible, endeavour to establish the certainty of both those facts, beyond the possibility of contradiction.

To a person who has never seen a case of hydrophobia, I acknowledge the difficulty, nay, almost the impossibility, of conveying by words, an adequate notion of the disease. The horrors of the state must be seen to be fully conceived; but being once seen by a medical observer of any discernment, they are indelibly fixed in the mind; and I contend that it would then be highly improbable that he should ever mistake any other disease for hydrophobia; or take hydrophobia for any of those affections to which it has been said to bear some resemblance;—so deep and so permanent, I am convinced, would be the impression left on his mind by the contemplation of even a single case of hydrophobia. But when I state that my situation as Surgeon to the Calcutta Native Hospital, for the last eighteen years, has afforded me opportunities of seeing the disease, which have fallen to the lot of few individuals in any country, and that no less than seventeen or eighteen cases of it have come under my observation within that period, in all of which both my diagnosis and prognosis (with the single exception of the latter in the case under consideration) have unhappily been but too fatally verified; it is not, I trust, laying claim to too great a share of discernment to assert that I could not easily be mistaken in a case of hydrophobia; and that I should consider my being so as unlikely, as that an experienced Surgeon should ever confound two diseases, the most opposite in their nature; because, to an uninformed eye, they might both exhibit something of the same external appearance.

Farther; it has been usual with me, on the admission of a case of hydrophobia into the hospital, to send for some of my medical friends, not only that they might see a disease seldom occurring in private practice, but that I might have the benefit of their suggestions in regard to the treatment. On the present occasion, the promptitude necessary to the practice I had determined to adopt in the first case that occurred; and its astonishing effect in so suddenly and effectually subduing the disease, deprived me of the advantage I should now have derived in establishing the point in question, from the concurring testimony of a judicious medical friend. But though not permitted to give direct evidence as to the existence of the disease in the case above detailed, these gentlemen can yet vouch, that they were never called by me to see a case of hydrophobia in which there existed the slightest doubt of the nature of the disease; and it will hardly be contended that I was more liable to mistake it in this case, than on any former occasion.

If these facts and reasonings, combined with the account of the accident;—the time that elapsed before the appearance of the symptoms;—the statement given by the patient of the commencement of the disease;—and by his friends, as to the state in which he appeared before he was brought to the hospital;—and the symptoms under which he laboured when he arrived there;—should all be deemed insufficient to establish the real nature of the disease, I confess myself at a loss to conjecture what species of proof would be necessary for that purpose. The only defective point in the evidence appears to be our ignorance whether the dog by which Ameir was bitten, was actually mad or not? and though this cannot be proved by direct testimony, yet as it is known that the disease was prevalent among dogs, about that time, as will be hereafter noticed, it is presumed that this is an objection of very little weight. If therefore any individual, after duly considering all these circumstances, still continue in doubt as to the nature of the disease, may it not in conclusion be permitted to ask him what disease it was, if not Hydrophobia?

That the disease, whatever it might be, was removed, and that almost instantaneously, by bleeding alone, admits, in my mind, of equally little doubt.

In Mr. Tymon's successful case, the symptoms only gradually disappeared, some of them remaining so late as the fourth day; and as opium, mercury, and antimony had been largely used during the whole time, and the patient's system was evidently under the influence of the mercury before he could be said to be free from the disease, an opinion might still be entertained, and actually was so, by many, with whom I have conversed on the subject, that the cure was, after all, effected by the mercury and not by the bleeding.

Dr. Berry himself, to whose rare and laudable zeal for the promotion of useful science, even at the period of closing a long and honourable career of public service, the world is indebted for the knowledge of Mr. Tymon's unprecedented case of success, alleges that the bleeding "saved Mason's life by diminishing violent action, *and admitting the effect of medicines that in all former experience had uniformly failed.*"

As this notion too corresponds with the most prevailing theory of the disease, though that theory has not in a single instance been verified by the success of the practice to which it gave rise, I consider it of great importance to correct it; lest by still expecting some good from mercury and opium in hydrophobia, the attention of the physician should be diverted from a sufficient abstraction of blood,—on which, and on which alone, as far as a single case can prove any thing, the life of the patient seems entirely to depend.

That the first bleeding, in the case above related, wholly though not permanently, removed every symptom of the disease, was proved, I presume, in the most ample manner by the following six remarkable circumstances: 1st, the removal of the spasms; 2d, the freedom of respiration; 3d, the restoration of the power of swallowing fluids, and the absence of horror at their approach; 4th, the desire, instead of the abhorrence of a current of air; 5th, the inclination for a natural alvine evacuation; and 6th, the power of sleeping.—All these unequivocal indications of recovery took place during or immediately after the first bleeding; and as none of them ever happened before to a patient in hydrophobia, except near the close of the melancholy scene, when they denote an entire sinking of the powers of life, rather than the cessation of disease, it seems but fair to ascribe them to a remedy, which had never before been used as it was on this occasion—or, if so, unluckily not at the time when it was capable of doing good.

When a recurrence of the disease was threatened in two hours afterwards, the power of the remedy was again conspicuously manifested, and a second bleeding *ad deliquium* instantly stopped the progress of the symptoms, and before a single particle of medicine of any kind had been given, permanently extinguished the morbid condition, whatever it may be, in which the essence of the disease consists.

These two points, therefore, appear to be fully proved, namely, that the disease was hydrophobia, and that the cure consisted in blood-letting alone.

But notwithstanding this unprecedented success, I am not so sanguine as to believe that venesection will cure every case of hydrophobia. It is probable that there is a period in the disease beyond which its curative effect cannot extend. What that period is, cannot be known without a more enlarged experience. But this very uncertainty affords only a more powerful reason for losing no time, in resorting to the copious abstraction of blood, upon the very first appearance of unequivocal symptoms of the disease, as the delay of only a few hours may prove fatal to the patient.

In referring to notes which I have preserved of fourteen cases of hydrophobia, I find that eight of the patients died within six hours

after admission. In these I cannot believe that bleeding would have done any good. But of the remaining six, who lived respectively 11, 13, 15, 20, 30, and 49 hours after admission, it is certainly reasonable to believe that it might have saved three or four. In a case so entirely hopeless, however, there could scarcely be harm to the individual, from trying it at any period of the disease. And as it is only by such trials that the real limits of its power can ever be ascertained to any useful purpose, it is rather desirable than otherwise, that they should be made. One disadvantage however, eventually arising from such trials, requires to be guarded against. The medical profession, taught by innumerable disappointments, admit very cautiously the claims of any new mode of practice to general adoption. If several patients in hydrophobia, therefore, should happen to be bled in an advanced stage of the disease, and die, as they inevitably would do, whether they had been bled or not—such cases would be quoted against the new practice as failures, and might tend, so far, to bring the remedy into discredit, as to prevent its being used, even in cases where it might have proved the certain means of saving life.

I am the more desirous of noticing the unfavourable effect upon the adoption of the new practice, which may eventually arise from bleeding at too late a period of the disease, and of entering a strong caution against the hasty rejection of the remedy from such instances of failure, in consequence of the circumstance having very nearly happened to myself, only three days before the occurrence of the case of Ameir.

On Saturday evening, the second of May, 1812; a Native of Arracan, employed in Calcutta as a Cook, was brought to the hospital, labouring under symptoms of hydrophobia. I went to him that moment, with the full determination of putting in practice the plan that had succeeded in the hands of Mr. Tymon; but I found that the unfortunate sufferer, had been ill, according to the account of his friends, for 56 hours. His pulse was imperceptible, his skin cold, and his features sunk. I therefore got him to swallow 100 drops of laudanum, which he effected, as frequently happens, with greater ease than is usual in an earlier stage of the disease; and ordered an enema with 300 drops. The patient was dead in half an hour. Now what I wish to impress upon the mind of the reader is, that if, in this case, the disease had been somewhat less advanced, the pulse still perceptible, and the strength less sunk, I should certainly have bled the patient;—which at such a period, could scarcely have prevented death. It would more probably have appeared to have accelerated that event; and, if so, might consequently have had the effect of preventing my pushing the bleeding in the case of Amier, to the extent necessary to the cure. I must therefore here insist, that numerous failures in an advanced stage of the disease, will form no just ground for the rejection of a remedy, which has been so uncontestably proved to have cured the disease when used at an earlier period. As well might the practitioner reject bleeding in the commencement of peripneumony or enteritis in a robust athletic patient, because in each disease there is a period after which the detraction of blood, so far from curing, would would serve only to hasten the fatal event.

Nothing, however, can fix the real value of the remedy but experience. It is highly desirable that this may be speedily obtained; and as the disease does, & must very frequently occur in this Country, whether we possess the means of curing it or not, we cannot doubt that but a very short time will elapse without further trials of this remedy; and it may be presumed that the medical practitioners, who are so widely distributed throughout India, will fairly and circumstantially communicate to the public, the result of their experience, whether attended with success or not.

It may be necessary to observe, however, that merely opening a vein and drawing a considerable quantity of blood is *not* the practice. The vein must be opened by a large orifice, the blood quickly evacuated, and allowed to flow, without regard to measurement, ad animi deliquium. Nothing less than this is capable of at once arresting the progress of the disease, relieving the spasmodic affection of the heart and arteries, suppressing excessive sensibility and irritability; and in short, of admitting the restoration of that due balance of action and influence, both in the circulating and nervous systems, on which the continuance of life and health seems to depend.

But I lay no stress on this or any other pathology of the disease. Well authenticated trials of the remedy, in an early stage of it, are what I desire to see. If it fails in many of these, when used in the manner above proposed, within twenty-four, or to speak with some latitude, thirty hours, of the commencement of the symptoms, I confess I shall feel much disappointed; and not a little mortified, to be obliged, after such fair prospects, to reject a remedy, which has effected twice, in the short space of seven months, what was scarcely ever effected before; and to class it with that useless farrago of remedies and practices, which, though used hundreds of times, and for a series of ages, have never once been satisfactorily proved to accomplish a cure of hydrophobia.

With respect to the subsequent treatment of the patient, it is scarcely necessary to make any remark. The case clearly shows that for the hydrophobia no subsequent treatment was required. But as this and many other cases on record, shew a great disposition to disordered and excessive action of the liver, it may perhaps hereafter be found useful to administer mercury, both as an evacuant, and to the extent of affecting the mouth, with or without opium, according to circumstances.

It is usual, when new and successful expedients are first promulgated, to wonder why they never were thought of before. In conformity to this habit, I have frequently within the last ten days, been asked why in a disease so often proved incurable by other means, bleeding was not before tried?

The fact is, however, that *bleeding has often been tried.* But owing probably, to the evacuation not being pushed far enough, when used in an early stage of the disease—or to the period for its beneficial employment having elapsed, before it was resorted to, the relation of the cases in which it was used afforded little or no encouragement to farther trials; while the theory that has prevailed for nearly a century, in regard to the nature of the affection, and its classification with diseases of the nervous kind, accompanied by great debility, tended directly to discourage all lowering plans of cure, and to point out antispasmodics and tonics as the only resource in hydrophobia.

Dr. Mead, who was very confident that he had found an infallible preventive of the disease, in *a little liverwort and black pepper*, aided by bleeding and cold bathing before the commencement of the course of medicine, says, "as to all other ways of curing the hydrophobia, I own I have not been so happy as to find any success from the many I have tried. Bathing at this time is ineffectual. *I have taken away large quantities of blood*; have given opiates, volatile salts, &c. &c. &c. —All has been in vain, *because too late.*" Notwithstanding his disappointment, he still concludes, "if any relief could be expected in this desperate state, I think it would be from *large bleeding, even ad animi deliquium, before the fibres of the membranes have lost their natural force by convulsions.*" But after all it will generally happen, that (as the Greeks said upon deplorable cases) "Death will be the physician that cures." This, though a recommendation, was certainly no great encouragement to blood-letting.

The doctrines of Boerhaave also led him and his pupils to recommend and practice bleeding in Hydrophobia. The celebrated Leyden Professor says "the distemper is to be treated as one highly inflammatory, upon the first appearance of the signs which denote its invasion, by blood-letting from a large orifice, continued till the patient faints away; and soon after by enemata of warm water and vinegar," &c. &c. and he adds, "that this practice is supported by some small number of trials." But the particulars of this successful practice are not given.

I find, however, a trial of it at Edinburgh, more than 60 years ago, by the late Dr. Rutherford, a pupil of Boerhaave's, who took away *gradually* sixty-six ounces of blood from a patient, who had already been bled the same morning. As this patient lived forty-eight hours after the large bleeding, it is probable that it was used somewhat early in the disease, and should, therefore, it may be said, have succeeded. Why it did not, it is impossible now to tell; but I am persuaded the circumstances attending its failure had great weight in deterring others from pursuing the plan recommended by Boerhaave; and in giving an entirely different direction to the practical views of physicians; on the subject of hydrophobia.

On the failure of bleeding in this case, Doctor Rutherford, who then, with great reputation, filled the practical chair of the most celebrated school of Medicine in Europe,—candidly retracted an opinion, which he had learned from Boerhaave, and which had directed the measures he took. He declared in his public lectures, that "he was convinced now, that the hydrophobia is a spasmodic and not a high inflammatory disease. That though bleeding may be useful in preventing furiousness, neither that, nor the proper antiphlogistic method are to be depended upon as the proper cure of hydrophobia; that in such cases, after bleeding once or twice, he would order *sal succini, musk*, opium, and perhaps *blisters.*" Thus, at once sending abroad, into all parts of the world, the opinion that large bleeding was useless in hydrophobia, and inculcating the use of antispasmodics only.

Dr. Cullen says scarcely any thing on hydrophobia, farther than that his chief reliance would be on mercury.

Macbride asserts that "Dr. Nugent was the first that pointed out the true nature of hydrophobia—which before his time was generally considered as an inflammatory disease. Dr. Nugent's patient was *largely blooded* and took moreover, large quantities of musk and cinnabar as well as opium; and toward the close of the cure, opium was given along with camphor, musk, and assafœtida. *But the opium is what we are chiefly to rely on.*" Thus again withdrawing the attention of the practitioner from the large abstraction of blood, to which the cure in this case was most probably to be ascribed.

It is needless to multiply quotations to prove, that nearly the same opinion of the disease and the remedies most applicable to it, have prevailed, with little variation, up to this day, with the single exception perhaps of Dr. Rush, who in consequence of his peculiar notions about inflammation, but which do not seem to be countenanced by the appearance of the blood drawn from Hydrophobic patients, again inculcated the necessity of blood-letting.

Recent experience proves that he was right. But it is to be regretted that neither the cases to which he refers for the success of the practice, nor his amended hypothesis of the resemblance between Hydrophobia and Malignant fever were considered of sufficient weight to encourage its adoption by other practitioners.

Finding therefore so many authorities against bleeding in Hydrophobia—and not a single cure fairly ascribed to it, except those mentioned in a vague way by Boerhaave, it is by no means surprising, that it should, for more than half a century, scharcely ever have been thought of as a remedy in this disease. I am aware that it has sometimes been used as an auxiliary, when the pulse has been full and the strength great; in order to render the patient more manageable. But as it has till lately never been employed as the remedy of sole dependence, nor applied in the manner necessary to produce a decided effect upon the disease, I confidently trust, that its failure, nearly up to the present day, will not be considered as militating against the expectation of success which I think we are now fairly entiled to entertain from its future employment.

It is at any rate highly encouraging to know, that in the only three cases, in which it has been trusted to as the principal, or the sole remedy, it has succeeded to our utmost wishes.

The first case is that by Dr. Burton, in America, which was suggested by Dr. Rush's lectures: and was published about seven years ago, in different periodical works. But unfortunately, in consequence of the case not being very accurately related, & its being combined with some fanciful theory, it does not appear to have been acknowledged as a clear instance of hydrophobia; and the benefit which might otherwise have been derived from it, was wholly lost to the world. Whether it was actually a case of hydrophobia or not, is not now worth disputing, being in possession of Mr. Tymon's case, and of that which has given rise to these already too greatly extended remarks.

I cannot, however, conclude without saying a few words on the practices which have been principally in use up this time.

Never having seen Dr. Nugent's case, the only instance of well authenticated recovery from hydrophobia with which I was acquainted, previous to these three, is one related by Dr. Shadwell, in the Memoirs of the London Medical Society, in which, on the authority of a Greek manuscript, oil was used both externally and internally. Relying on this example, I gave oil a very fair trial in several of the first cases that fell under my care. But although I often got the patient to swallow a considerable quantity of it, and applied it frequently by enema, as well as to the skin, by almost incessant frictions, it never appeared to do the least good. I, therefore, abandoned it.

I have subsequently used every mode of treatment that I have ever heard or seen suggested, with equally little success, except arsenic, which, though with no better hope, was to have been my next trial, had not Mr. Tymon's case fortunately occurred, to point out the practice which has already so well justified the confidence reposed in it.

On these occasions, besides the full trial given to oil, I used opium to a great extent, in every possible way; mercury, musk, camphor, blisters, galvanism, and enemata of laudanum and infusion of tobacco, all to no purpose. Nothing ever alleviated a symptom except the two last, which certainly did lessen the spasms; and therefore, when bleeding may hereafter be used too late to succeed, I would recommend them as remedies, capable, though not of preventing death, yet of allowing the fatal event to take place with less suffering to the unhappy patient, than any thing else with which I am acquainted.

On the recommendation of Dr. Bardsley, of Manchester, a gentleman who, has, with unwearied zeal, endeavoured to investigate the nature of hydrophobia, with a view to the discovery of its cure, and even to the extermination of the disease from the United Kingdom, I also gave a very fair trial to volatile alkali. Contrary to all expectation, I succeeded in getting into the stomach, no less than three drams of carbonate of ammonia, made into bolusses with crumb of bread. But the event was unhappily just the same as in all former cases.

Dr. Bardsley was led to this suggestion by the perusal of Mr. Williams's cases of recovery from the bite of the *Cobra de Capello*, by means of *Eau-de-luce*, and he endeavours to recommend its adoption by the following observation: "surely in the treatment of so fatal a disease as canine madness, it is proper to adopt any method of cure founded on RATIONAL PRINCIPLES. *Analogy under these circumstances seems to be our surest guide.*"

It is melancholy to relate, that though hydrophobia has been unusually frequent in England of late years, and many cases of it have been treated by the most eminent practitioners in London, both in hospitals and private practice, yet not a single case of recovery is recorded.

Dr. Parr, author of the Medical Dictionary, published for the express purpose of exhibiting the state of medical science up to the present time, after telling that every thing has been tried, and that every thing has failed in effecting a cure, consoles his reader by acquainting him with the infallibility of cutting out the part as a preventive, adding emphatically, in italics "*In short, full, effectual and* COMPLETE EXCISION *of the wounded part is the only certain means of relief;* AND THIS IS CERTAIN." But still leaving us in the same hopeless condition as to any means of cure after the disease has actually taken place.

Doctor John Hunter, concludes a most able paper on the history of the disease, and the trials made for its cure, with these words; "after the symptoms of hydrophobia have appeared, no medicine or remedy that has hitherto been used has relieved, much less cured the disease;" and finally;

A well informed anonymous writer, in the Medical Annual Register, for 1808, after presenting a sketch of the practice that had been pursued in London, during that year, and noticing the failure of every expedient, sums up his history with this opprobrious sentence. "On the whole, therefore, we may be considered as remaining in the most entire ignorance both of the nature of the disease, and of the method of cure, or even of palliating a single symptom."

Such was the disheartening language universally held on the subject of hydrophobia. I humbly trust it can be held no longer; that the case above related, coming so soon after that of Mr. Tymon, entitles us to indulge more animating views for the future; and that it will not be long before additional experience shall serve to confirm the hope, which seems now to rest on so promising a foundation—that a remedy has at length been discovered for this hitherto uncontrollable disease.

It is mortifying to the pride of science to acknowledge it,—but if farther trials of bleeding *ad deliquium* shall confirm its power of curing hydrophobia, when used early in the disease,—it is nevertheless impossible to conceal that this *solum et unicum remedium*, has apparently been hitherto overlooked, in consequence of an overweening fondness for system, which led medical writers to class hydrophobia with diseases of the nervous kind, and to dwell particularly on its resemblance to tetanus. That disease being considered as highly asthenic, blood-letting, perhaps without sufficient reason, has been thought inadmissible. Antispasmodics and tonics have been employed, in all quantities and forms, and though by such remedies scarcely one case of tetanus in fifty, has ever been cured, the same treatment has been, rather preposterously, it should seem, transferred to hydrophobia,—because under such hopeless circumstances, *analogy has been said to be our surest guide.* Whither has it guided us? Never certainly to a single cure of hydrophobia.—It may perhaps with greater truth be said to have been an *ignis fatuus*, serving to lead us into difficulties and dangers, rather than to conduct us into the salutary path of curative science; and that, perhaps, in more diseases than the one under immediate consideration.

After expressing so little respect for analogy, the professed guide of physicians, in the treatment of hydrophobia, shall I not be accused of inconsistency, or of indulging in notions of too speculative a nature, if I offer a hint that some use may yet be derived from this favourite doctrine, by pursuing the analogy in an opposite direction; and, instead of applying to hydrophobia the treatment which seldom succeeded even in tetanus itself, transferring to tetanus, and perhaps to other diseases of the same kind, the practice which has been incontestibly proved, in two instances at least, if not in three, to have been successfully employed in hydrophobia.

Almost all authors have spoken of this analogy, and some have gone so far as to affirm, that tetanus may be easily mistaken for hydrophobia. I confess myself to be of a different opinion; being fully pursuaded that no person who has often seen both diseases, could ever mistake the one for the other; and that for the following reasons:—first, in tetanus the lower jaw is immoveably fixed, and the patient speaks by the motion of his lips only, with a hissing kind of noise;—whereas in hydrophobia, the lower jaw is moveable to any degree; and is in fact, in the exacerbations, almost in perpetual motion, often resembling the action of hawking or retching, for the purpose of bringing forward and expelling the viscid saliva which constantly collects about the fauces;—and, in the second place, that though the swallowing of fluids, may be difficult or impossible in tetanus, and the attempt even accompanied with convulsions of the face, throat, and chest, yet the obstacle is confined to the actions connected with deglutition alone, and the name, the approach, and the touch of fluids, have never, in my experience, thrown the patient into the agony of horror, distress, and despair, which is invariably witnessed in hydrophobia.

J. S.

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